

The Sydney Morning Herald

No. 8590—VOL. LII.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1865.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th November, at her residence, North Kingston, the wife of Mr. Henry Watson, of a son. Name, Henry Watson. On the 24th November, at her residence, Pyrmont, Mrs. C. W. Watson, of a daughter. Name, Mary Watson. On the 24th November, at her residence, Mrs. W. C. Watson, of a daughter. Name, Mary Watson.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th September, at St. Thomas Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Charles P. McCarthy, A.M., Mr. George Watson, of Young, and Miss Mary Watson, of Young. On the 24th November, at St. Mary's Church, Ballina, by the Rev. William Walsh, George Watson, of Young, and Miss Mary Watson, of Young.

DEATHS.

On the 24th November, at her late residence, 31, Prince-street, the late Mrs. Mary Watson, widow of the late Mr. Henry Watson, of Young, in the 74th year of her age. On the 24th November, at her late residence, 31, Prince-street, the late Mr. Henry Watson, of Young, in the 74th year of his age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARA-MATTA STEAMERS.

At HALF THE RAILWAY FARES. From Para-matta to Sydney, at 7, 11, and 3 o'clock. From Sydney to Para-matta, at 9, 1, and 5 o'clock. Refreshments on board.

PARA-MATTA RIVER STEAMERS.

At PERMANENTLY REDUCED FARES. COMMERCIAL STEAMERS ply at the lowest rates advertised. From PHOENIX WHARF to HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE, at 7, 9, 11, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock.

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PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JAMES HOLLOWAY.—If this person, who was a son of Thomas Holloway, late of Bristol, deceased, and grandchild of Ann Ellis, widow of Joseph Ellis, formerly of the same place, also deceased, and who left England for Australia in 1843, and was last heard of in 1844, will, if living, communicate with Mr. JACQUES, Solicitor, 2, Baldwin-street, Bristol, England, he will have a sum of money to which he is absolutely entitled; and if dead, any person giving information of the place and date of his death or burial to the said Mr. Jacques will be rewarded.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MRS. GYATT, Widow of a person drowned in the last steamer Star of Australia, in January last, will please call on Captain MONRO, at the A. S. N. Co.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MONEY.—£200 to £500, on Freehold Security or Certificates. Address: MESSRS. GEE & CO., 44, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

SHARES FOR SALE.—General Assurance, Warranted Good, Fresh Down Copper. Wanted.—A small Stock Bank Share. City Bank Office. W. CHATFIELD, 382, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

LOST, a COCKATOO, REWARD to find, at the Royal Hotel Company's Office. Answer to "Hugo" Reward. 104, Elizabeth-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

LOST, a small Parcel of Land on the Parramatta River, Reward of 10s. on leaving it at ALLAN and WILKIE'S, 10, George-street, near the opposite Hunter-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, the CAPS of a Dogcart Axle. Return to Gibson's Repository, Pitt-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

REWARD.—Strayed from Canterbury Road, a pair of Mare, bred by C. and C. and saddle, and figured on neck. P. TANCRED, Peterborough.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

REWARD will be given to any person that will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the party who stole from the residence of Mr. J. WOOD, of 10, George-street, a pair of Timor Dogs, on Saturday, the 25th November, or £1 will be paid to any person who will deliver such dog at above residence.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—A REWARD of £10 will be given for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person injuring the street name-plates or removing or breaking the alignment stakes from any of the streets. By order of the Chairman, JOHN DAVIS, Council Clerk.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

WOOL, SHEEPFLEECES, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—IRWIN and TURNER (late Durban and Irwin). The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c. for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL.—The Tower of the Dream. Memento of an Australian Police Officer. Mary Seaton, the Prisoner. The Prisoner of Debt. Black Sheep (see note). Address: Messrs. GEE & CO., 44, George-street.

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(Written expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

concerned, hardly ever themselves if they could do so would be glad to better themselves if they could do so. Why should not an attempt be made to bring some of them out to Australia? Their hardy frames, long apprenticeship to toil, and willing industry, would be well adapted to the more arduous and the grumbling laziness of the English fortune-hunter, and their recklessness of the ticket-of-leave man. But this is, as things now go, for the consideration of the next generation.

The fourth report of the Children's Employment Commission has just been published. It is a volume of about 250 pages, and contains further startling disclosures respecting the social condition of that class of the juvenile population which is engaged in trades and manufactures. The present report is devoted largely to the metal industries of Yorkshire, London, and South Wales, but it is not confined to these. Those who remember Mrs. Trollope's semi-fictional novel, "The Two Cities," and the manner in which the author depicted the grinding poverty in the "good old times," when the Ten Hours Bill was still a Utopian dream—was denounced as being over-coloured, will be curious to learn what defence will be put forward by those who insist that the system which we have so long been afflicted. When the Commissioners entered upon their labours, they had little idea of the magnitude or vastness of the task before them. The ramifications of the evil were so extensive, that it would be a sheer impossibility to attempt anything like a summary within the range of a few pages. The three previous reports dealt with details which were both startling and evidence of the extent of the evil. The present volume is not a whit behind-hand in its predecessors in these respects. The first portion deals principally with Sheffield, Mr. Protheroe's report dealing with Birmingham, and there are more at present than merely make a five or two into the volume; otherwise my letter would greatly outweigh its restricted limits. First, with respect to the grinding trade. In these a high rate of mortality prevails, and the work is such that one out of every 1000 so dying, no less than 749 are under the age of forty. We have nothing like this in other trades. The report tells us that—

The very phrase commonly used by grinders are expressive and significant of the grinding life style. They say, "I am water, so quick, if they begin young." The grinders "go off like water, so quick, if they begin young." At thirty-four or thirty-five, some at twenty-three and twenty-four, many at twenty-two, a sick grinder at eighteen thought "he should go home, and take his wife and children, and live in peace." A former grinder, aged twenty-six, reckoned that "in about twelve years, at his own trade, he might begin to think about looking for another trade."

The evils of this system were explained in the *Penny Magazine* several years ago. It was shown how a simple and efficient means could be employed for preventing the employment of children in the grinding mills, lungs of the grinders; but no, the men, with the wild selfish folly which has so often been the bane of the working classes, refused to adopt the proposed remedy, lest by making the trade safer, the number of boys and women employed would be increased, and fall in proportion. If the men alone had the virtues of this stupid obstinacy, perhaps there would be nothing more to be said; but, unfortunately, it is not only the men, but the women, in their helplessness are doomed, without hope of escape, to the same fate, to a merry one if you will call the fellow-townsmen of the sturdy-hearted corn law lawyer seem so partial. We want another Ebenezer Elliott, not to sing of "Arthur and his mill," but to defend in their helplessness are doomed, without hope of escape, to the same fate, to a merry one if you will call the fellow-townsmen of the sturdy-hearted corn law lawyer seem so partial. We want another Ebenezer Elliott, not to sing of "Arthur and his mill," but to defend in their helplessness are doomed, without hope of escape, to the same fate, to a merry one if you will call the fellow-townsmen of the sturdy-hearted corn law lawyer seem so partial. We want another Ebenezer Elliott, not to sing of "Arthur and his mill," but to defend in their helplessness are doomed, without hope of escape, to the same fate, to a merry one if you will call the fellow-townsmen of the sturdy-hearted corn law lawyer seem so partial. 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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

GOVERNMENT BANKING BUSINESS.

By an order made by the Legislative Assembly, 22nd November, 1865, on the motion of Mr. Rags, that there be laid upon the table "a copy of all correspondence and documents constituting the agreement between the Government and the Oriental Bank Corporation for the conduct of the Government banking business in London."

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Manager Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st April, 1866.

Sir,—Referring to my letter of the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with letters of credit on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for the undermentioned service and amounts, viz.:

1.—To pay interest on debentures due 1st July, 1865. £112,776 19 6

2.—To pay interest on Treasury bills due 1st July, 1865. 2,940 0 0

3.—To pay half-yearly pensions and salaries due up to the 30th September next. 3,171 14 3

in favour of the Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London.

I have, &c., HENRY LANE.

No. 2.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Manager Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 1st April, 1866.

Sir,—The Honorable the Treasurer having approved of the transmission of a further supply of Government debentures to the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for negotiation in England, I do myself the honour to annex a memorandum showing the particulars of the debentures to be issued, of £162,000, which will be handed to you by one of the clerks of this department, for the purpose of being forwarded by the outgoing mail of this month.

In accordance with the arrangement made by Mr. Murray, the sub-manager of the bank, for transmitting these securities, in a tin-lined case, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Bombay, the gentleman who will hand you the debentures has instructions to proceed, after the debentures have been sealed by the Treasury and your bank, in company with one of your clerks, to the office of the company's agent, for the purpose of seeing the box safely deposited in the hands of the agent.

I am also directed to request that you will have the goodness to effect the necessary insurance on the box (containing the debentures, on a nominal value of £100,000), and that you will transmit to me, at your earliest convenience, a copy of the policy, together with two of the usual bills of lading.

I have, &c., HENRY LANE.

Memorandum of Government Debentures issued Series D 2, of £100 each. 710 .. £71,000

Series E 2, of £400 each. 182 .. £72,800

Series E 2, of £400 each. 182 .. £72,800

In all. 892 .. £143,800

No. 3.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Manager Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st April, 1866.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to forward to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter, which has been addressed, by the Honorable the Treasurer, to the Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, regarding the debentures transmitted to him by the outgoing mail.

I have, &c., HENRY LANE.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st April, 1866.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to inform you that the hundred and ninety-two debentures, representing in all the sum of one hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds (£162,000), issued under the authority of the 26th Vic., No. 14, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, have been transmitted by this month's mail to your address; and I have to request that you will be good enough to give the necessary instructions for placing at the disposal of this Government, in terms of the agreement, 90 per cent. on the full amount.

Notwithstanding the stipulation contained in the agreement of 21st April, 1867, as to the limit within which the sale of the debentures shall be confined, and which the Government could not be required to be reduced below 95, yet, if the position of the London account render it absolutely necessary to realize on the securities, I shall trust to the sound exercise of your discretion in the disposal of them, so as to prevent too great a sacrifice being made, which, I think, will be the case if a lower rate than that already specified has to be submitted to.

At the same time, the Government has no desire to fetter the action of the market, if the necessity arises, but will rely on the continuance of that protection which has been hitherto accorded in the management of their account.

I have, &c., T. W. SMART.

The Manager Oriental Bank Corporation, London.

[Sub-enclosure in No. 3.]

Memorandum of Government Debentures forwarded by the mail steamer Bombay, which leaves Sydney on the 22nd instant, to the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for sale and return.

Issue under 26 Victoria, No. 14.

Series D 2, of £100 each. 710 .. £71,000

Series E 2, of £400 each. 182 .. £72,800

In all. 892 .. £143,800

We hereby certify that we have this day dispatched, in a closed box, sealed with the seals of the Colonial Treasurer, the above-mentioned debentures, amounting to the sum of £162,000, by the P. O. Company's steamship Bombay, carrying her Majesty's mails, to the address of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for which we have received the usual bills of lading.

THOMAS STREET, Clerk to the Oriental Bank Corporation.

GEORGE LAYTON (for Colonial Treasurer), Sydney, New South Wales, 21st April, 1866.

No. 4.

Manager Oriental Bank Corporation to Colonial Treasurer.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney, 22nd April, 1866.

Sir,—I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, No. 88, of 20th instant.

The first requesting the Bank to furnish the Government with letters of credit for payment in London, on 30th June, of the half-year's interest on debentures, Treasury bills, and pensions.

The second referring to the transmission of debentures, amounting to £162,000, by this outgoing mail, to the Oriental Bank, London.

And a third, handing copy of a letter addressed to the Bank in London, having reference to the foregoing.

I have already verbally assented to the transmission of these securities, and also of the list of dividends; but have declined, and do still decline, to issue any letter of credit which would tend to the issue of the Government with further advances against securities.

The present arrangement of matters, as regards the advance entered into here with the Bank of New South Wales, I need not enter upon, as it has already been fully discussed, and at the request of the present Government, the Oriental Bank have been invited to state whether they are content to enter into a new agreement for the conduct of the financial

and, and the terms contained therein as operative.

If the Bank in London make any advance at all against these securities, it will necessarily be without reference to the terms of the agreement, which, if it were still in operation, would not enable the Government to obtain any further advances in the present position of the account.

I believe the Bank in London are willing to meet the position of the Government in a liberal manner as they may feel justified in doing; and any stipulations which may appear to fetter their action, and invest their proceedings with undue responsibility, will not operate to advance the views of the Government.

In conclusion, I would add that, as far as an opinion can be formed from the past, I do not think the debentures of this colony will command on the London Stock Exchange for some little time to come, so high a rate as 95; and that, should the Government determine upon the issue of a loan of £800,000 for the purposes stated in Parliament, the limit will have to be at a considerably lower figure.

I am, &c., G. K. INGLETON, Manager.

No. 5.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Manager Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st June, 1866.

Sir,—I am directed by the Honorable the Treasurer to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether you are prepared to accept a Treasury cheque on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for the sum of £25,000, in exchange for your cheque for a similar amount on the Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney, as on previous occasions.

I have, &c., JOHN WELLS (for U. S.)

No. 6.

Manager Oriental Bank Corporation to Colonial Treasurer.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney, 21st June, 1866.

Sir,—Looking to the unfavourable character of the advices from London by the last mail, and the non-arrival of the steamer with the April advices, we should not feel justified in carrying out the transaction referred to in your letter of this date, which would still further increase a burden already far beyond the limits contemplated by the Bank.

I am, &c., G. K. INGLETON, Manager.

No. 7.

Colonial Treasurer to Manager Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 16th August, 1866.

Sir,—Adverting to my letter of the 25th March last, on the subject of the financial agency of this Government in London, and to your reply of 20th of same month, declining to accept the Oriental Bank Corporation to any engagement for resuming the conduct thereof, pending a reference to your head office, I now do myself the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform me if you arrived at a decision by the mail which has just been received from London by the mail which has just arrived at Sydney, as to enable you to favour me with a decision on the subject of my letter above referred to.

As, however, under any circumstances, it is necessary for the Government to make certain remittances to London, and I have to request that you will, at your very earliest convenience, if the Bank in Sydney is prepared to furnish me with such letters of credit as may be required to meet the obligations of the Government on this account.

I have, &c., T. W. SMART.

No. 8.

Acting Manager Oriental Bank Corporation to Colonial Treasurer.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney, 26th September, 1866.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of 18th of August last, which I was not at that date in a position to give a definite reply, I beg now to intimate that I am enabled, by the receipt of advices from your head office, to submit the following terms as those on which the Government is prepared to re-engage the Financial Agents in England for the Government:

1. All the banking business of the Government of New South Wales in England to be conducted by the Oriental Bank Corporation.

2. That the interest payable to the Government, in one of the two undermentioned ways:—

1. By remitting the bills of the Corporation at the exchange of the day.

2. By placing in the hands of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Government Debentures for sale, the Bank agreeing to advance in London, as the Government account may require, to the extent of 90 per cent. of the market value of such debentures, on the deposit of debentures, the Corporation shall be absolutely empowered to sell debentures at the market price of the day, to the extent of the advance.

3. That the interest payable to the Government in one of the two undermentioned ways:—

1. By remitting the bills of the Corporation at the exchange of the day.

2. By placing in the hands of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Government Debentures for sale, the Bank agreeing to advance in London, as the Government account may require, to the extent of 90 per cent. of the market value of such debentures, on the deposit of debentures, the Corporation shall be absolutely empowered to sell debentures at the market price of the day, to the extent of the advance.

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2. By placing in the hands of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Government Debentures for sale, the Bank agreeing to advance in London, as the Government account may require, to the extent of 90 per cent. of the market value of such debentures, on the deposit of debentures, the Corporation shall be absolutely empowered to sell debentures at the market price of the day, to the extent of the advance.

22. That the interest payable to the Government in one of the two undermentioned ways:—

1. By remitting the bills of the Corporation at the exchange of the day.

2. By placing in the hands of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Government Debentures for sale, the Bank agreeing to advance in London, as the Government account may require, to the extent of 90 per cent. of the market value of such debentures, on the deposit of debentures, the Corporation shall be absolutely empowered to sell debentures at the market price of the day, to the extent of the advance.

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28. That the interest payable to the Government in one of the two undermentioned ways:—

1. By remitting the bills of the Corporation at the exchange of the day.

Precisely of terms upon which it is proposed to enter into an agreement with the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for the conduct of the Government banking business in London.

1. All the banking business of the Government of New South Wales in England, to be conducted by the Oriental Bank Corporation.

2. That the interest payable to the Government, in one of the two undermentioned ways:—

1. By remitting the bills of the Corporation at the exchange of the day.

2. By placing in the hands of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Government Debentures for sale, the Bank agreeing to advance in London, as the Government account may require, to the extent of 90 per cent. of the market value of such debentures, on the deposit of debentures, the Corporation shall be absolutely empowered to sell debentures at the market price of the day, to the extent of the advance.

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5. That

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1865

FRENCH CONCERTS.—The first of a series of free concerts was held in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Newtown, on Tuesday evening, conducted by Mr. Hatfield, teacher of advanced French in the Wesleyan Day Schools in the city. About twenty voices were on the programme, consisting of songs, psalms, catches, and rounds, all of which were sung by the school children, and elicited the applause of a large and respectable audience. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hatfield for affording such an interesting evening's work, and the concert closed with prayer, and the singing of the national anthem.

GERMAN GYMNASIC SOCIETY.—This society held a picnic, yesterday, at the grounds of Mr. Brian, Kittrell point. Bars and other gymnastic apparatus had previously been erected, and the members of the society and others gathered upon a friendly contest in these athletic exercises. There were also foot-races, dancing, and other amusements, that caused the time to pass away pleasantly. There were about three hundred persons on the ground, and everything went on without a single hitch, the race being won by the North side.

[illegible]

The waiting-post for the reception of the horned stock, his yard was subdivided into forty small pens, twenty of which ranged down the two sides, and separated from each other by a broad open space down the centre. The shows were exhibited in hurdles, and the few horses brought forward were running outside the enclosures, each under the charge of their respective groom. The show was visited during the day by a large number of people, but the heat was so intense and the means of securing shade from the rays of the sun so limited, that few

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

his yard, and, just for the reception of the horse stock, his yard was subdivided into two sections, and the sheep were ranged down the two sides, and separated from each other by a broad open space down the centre. The sheep were crowded into pens, and the few horses brought in were ranged in a line, and the men, who were to be the judges of their respective groups. The show was a very interesting one, and the day was a very successful one. The sheep were ranged in a line, and the few horses brought in were ranged in a line, and the men, who were to be the judges of their respective groups. The show was a very interesting one, and the day was a very successful one.

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THE DISEASE IN SHEEP.

The following letter has been addressed by Professor Simonds to the Clerk of the Council:—
 Veterinary Department, 23, New Street,
 Spring-gardens, September 25th.

Sir,—I beg to report that, acting on the instructions received from you to investigate the cause of an outbreak of the cattle plague in a remote part of the county of Norfolk, supposed to have arisen from a sheep, recently brought to the premises, I have visited the district in question, and inquired into all the circumstances of the case.

It appears that, as far back as the 17th of August, Mr. C. P. Simonds, farmer and merchant, of Blakeney, received on his farm 120 lambs which he had instructed a dealer to procure for him for feeding purposes. The lambs were bought at Thetford fair on the preceding day, and were immediately sent by rail to Fakenham, from which place they were driven to Blakeney, a distance of about ten miles. On their arrival they appeared to be fatigued to a greater extent than ordinary, which was, however, attributed to the heat of the weather and the exertion the animals had undergone.

In addition to this the shepherd observed that several of them seemed unwell, and he remarked to his master that they did not appear to be "a very healthy lot," and that he thought it would be better to return them to the dealer, or to two other farms, which at the time the symptoms of illness were more marked in all the original cases, and many more of the animals had been attacked.

On the 24th of the worst cases were removed from the field to the farm premises, and were placed in a shed for treatment, in which at the time a few were put. On the 25th of the lambs died, and in consequence of this, and of the large number which were now affected, the whole were brought to the farm on the 27th, into the same yard, where the shed previously alluded to was situated. There is also another shed, separated from this yard only by some old furze faggots, into which the cows were driven night and morning for being milked. The lambs were driven into the yard till the morning of the 28th, when having had some medicine administered to them, they were returned to the field and never came again near the cows.

While in the yard three died, two on the 27th, and one on the 28th, and on the 29th day two others died in the field. From this time the disease went on, so that by Friday last, the 22nd of September, the day of my visit, 46 had either died or been killed, and 27 were in a very precarious condition.

On the 7th of September, ten days after the last exposure to the sheep, a cow gave evidence of being affected with the cattle plague, this animal being the only one which had been put into the shed occupied by the diseased sheep on the 24th of August. A second cow was attacked on the 14th of September, and a third shortly afterwards, which was followed by others, and by the 16th all the cows, six in number, a heifer and a calf were all dead.

My examination of the lambs showed that they were remarkably the subjects of the plague. The symptoms agreed in almost every particular with those observed in cattle affected with the malady, and the post-mortem appearances were also identical.

With a view to ascertaining the cause of the change produced in the system prior to death, I had four of the lambs killed, and from these I took some diseased parts and forwarded them to the Royal Veterinary College without note or comment. These parts were examined by my colleague, Mr. Vennell, who at once recognised the special changes of structure which are caused by the cattle plague.

The whole facts of the case leave not the least doubt of sheep being liable to the disease termed the cattle plague, and that the disease can easily be communicated the malady to the ox tribe; and moreover, that when so conveyed it proves equally as destructive as when conveyed from ox to ox in the ordinary manner.

The case is also more important from having occurred in a place no less than fourteen miles distant from any other where the cattle plague exists, thus placing beyond a doubt the fact of the malady being introduced among the cattle by sheep alone.

I regret to add that this is not a solitary case of sheep being affected by the cattle plague. I learned that some sheep were supposed to be similarly affected belonging to Mr. R. J. Harvey, M.P., on his estate at Crown Point, near Norwich. Where there are hundreds of a large flock of upwards of 2000 lambs, among which the malady was prevailing. A large number had been separated from the diseased, and gave no evidence of the malady. Very many, however, had died, and the disease was spreading rapidly. I also examined many of the dead, and found the post-mortem appearances to be identical with those seen in the other cases spoken of in this report.

In this instance the malady was brought into the estate by the purchase of some cattle, which afterwards died from the disease, and which were unfortunately pastured with the sheep at the time the disease manifested itself.

The whole matter is one of the greatest importance, and which I lose no time in submitting to you for the information of the Lords of the Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 JAMES B. SIMONDS.

(From the Times, September 27.)

The Cattle Plague has suddenly exhibited an entirely new and unexpected development, and the intelligence we publish on the subject this morning is most startling. It will be seen from a Report of Professor Simonds to the Clerk of the Council that the disease has broken out among the sheep, accompanied by all its most fatal characteristics; and, further, that there is every appearance of the infection having been communicated both from sheep to cows, and from cows to sheep. The facts of the case are singularly unmistakable and complete. On the 17th of August a farmer at Blakeney, in Norfolk, received on his farm 120 lambs which he had bought at Thetford fair. On their arrival some of them showed signs of unusual fatigue, which was attributed to the heat of the weather and to their long journey. The shepherd, however, at once pronounced them unhealthy, and recommended that they should be returned to the dealer. It was soon evident that disease, and not fatigue, was affecting them, and the symptoms rapidly spread among the flock. On the 24th of August—the date is not the least important part of the story—two of the worst cases were removed from the field to a shed in which a cow was also placed. On the 25th two lambs died, and on the 27th the whole flock were brought into the yard in which the shed stood. Another shed was separated from this yard by nothing more than some furze faggots, and into this shed some cows were driven night and morning for the purpose of being milked. From this time the disease spread among the lambs with the same deadly rapidity which has marked its ravages among herds of cows, until on the 22nd of September forty-six of the flock were dead, and twenty-seven were seriously affected. The symptoms were precisely those of the cattle plague, and post-mortem examination, both by Mr. Simonds and by other authorities at the veterinary college, revealed all the familiar marks of the same disease.

That the plague, therefore, has broken out among the sheep is, in the first place, unquestionable; it remains to consider the evidence of its infection having been communicated between them and the cattle. It was on the 24th August that a cow was first lodged in the same shed with the two lambs. Fourteen days afterwards, on the 7th of September, or, as Mr. Simonds prefers to put it, "ten days after the last exposure to the sheep," this very cow exhibited symptoms of the cattle plague. Four days later a second cow, one of those which had been milked in the adjoining shed, also fell ill, and by the 16th of September all the cows, six in number, a heifer, and a calf, were dead. Add to this that the plague has not appeared among any cattle within a distance of fourteen miles from the farm, and the evidence of direct infection from the sheep to the cattle are certainly very strong. After such cases as that of Lord Sydney's cattle, which were attacked at a distance of three miles and a half from any known source of contagion, Mr. Simonds must

be admitted to be somewhat free with his possibilities. At the same time we have here all the signs of infection which could be expected. The cattle are healthy until the arrival of the lambs, and they are exposed to no other known source of infection. The lambs have the plague, and are in close communication with the cows; and after the lapse of precisely the usual period of incubation from the time when the cows were exposed to the contagion the disease breaks out among them. From ten days to a fortnight is the time during which the disease is said to remain latent, and this was exactly the period which elapsed. Such is the evidence of the disease having been communicated from sheep to cows. We are not informed in the case of this flock how the lambs could have contracted the disease; but a case has occurred simultaneously in this same county which would appear to show that the plague can be directly conveyed from the cows to the sheep. A disease bearing similar appearance of being identical with the cattle plague has been ravaging a large flock of sheep in Norfolk, belonging to Mr. R. F. H. Harvey, M.P. Upon this estate the disease was first introduced by some cattle, and the sheep had been pastured with some of these very cattle. We have, therefore, at least as strong evidence as can be expected, not only that the disease of the cattle has broken out among the sheep, but that it is equally liable to be communicated from one class of animals to another.

The gloomy prospects which are opened to us by such intelligence are but too evident. If this fatal malady ravages at the same moment both our oxen and our sheep, we must look for word to little less than a famine of animal food. If we had been spared one of our great meat staples, we might have endured the temporary injury of the other; but if both are simultaneously damaged, the consequences may be most lamentable. A disease, indeed, among the sheep could have a far more direct result upon the supply of meat than the cattle plague, as we lately understood it. It was the cows which were principally affected, and the supply of beef was not immediately dependent upon them. But if a whole flock of sheep or lambs may be indiscriminately ravaged, the supply of mutton must be instantly cut off. It must be added, too, that under such circumstances it will be necessary to use the strictest measures of precaution, in order to prevent the sale of diseased meat. Moreover, if sheep may be affected by this disease, why may not pigs? And thus every article of animal food may be at once thrown under suspicion.

But it will be not the least alarming result of such a discovery that it would seem to render nugatory all our previous measures for preventing the distribution of the disease by means of contagion. It is evident, in the first place, that while we thought we had guarded against contagion by a rigid quarantine of our cattle, we have been liable all the time, to have it conveyed by sheep. But, in the next place, with all our sheep as well as our cattle exposed to the plague, how will it be possible to enforce a strict system of separation? Large flocks of sheep are very different from herds of cattle. Where there are hundreds of cattle there are thousands of sheep, and it would seem impossible to insure that animals in an incipient stage of the disease shall not be conveyed along public roads, or be allowed to pasture among healthy herds. If the system of "stamping out" the disease by preventing any diseased animal from communicating with any healthy one be still our only resource, nothing would seem likely to be sufficient except the absolute prohibition of all transit of any kinds of animals. The outbreak may, in fact, prove to be the *reductio ad absurdum* of our regulations. It will be seen that the danger has in some measure been already met by the Privy Council. We publish an Order this morning, consolidating all the previous Orders on the same subject, in which the word "animal" receives the widest extension, and is made to include not only horned cattle, but sheep, lambs, goats, and swine. Any good, therefore, that can be done by Orders in Council will at once affect sheep as well as oxen.

Without again indulging in premature speculations, we may anticipate that many other points in our existing notions about the subject will be placed in a very new light. We wonder whether Mr. Bellin will remain equally positive that the plague is the Russian *rinderpest*, and a disease peculiar to horned cattle. Will it, again, be equally certain that the disease is typhus fever, now that it has extended far beyond the class of subjects in which, while it appeared to be that disease, it was thought to have originated? And, lastly, now that it seems probable that our whole stock of animal food is liable to be affected, shall we persist in the barbarous practice of slaughtering indiscriminately every animal in which the disease appears? When a plague among human beings carries off seventy per cent. of its victims does anyone propose to slaughter the remaining thirty per cent. in order to prevent contagion? Suppose that seven-eighths of the cattle attacked sink under the disease, why should we lose the remaining eighth? At all events, if this be the only treatment which veterinary surgeons can provide us, we beg to suggest one practical conclusion to the British farmers,—that is, not to put themselves to the expense of employing veterinary surgeons. They can slaughter their herds without the assistance of the Veterinary College. We hope, however, a more civilized manner of treatment may be soon adopted, and that those veterinary surgeons who believe in the usefulness of their art, and are willing to extend its resources by the light of experience may take every opportunity of doing so.

"KISS MY DOUGHTER, TOO, SIR."—The celebrated George Dempster, of Dundich, in his canvass for the representation of the St. Andrew's Burghs, has been recommended to obtain the favour of the voters through their wives. During his canvass at St. Andrew's, he had, in the absence of a voter on whom he wanted, experienced a kindly reception from the "widow." At present, the Dempsters, in the free manner for the married salutes, are on the cheek, slipping at the same time a few guineas into the hand which had modestly been extended to protect her face. Delighted with the sight of the yellow pieces, the matron exclaims, "Kiss my daughter, too, sir." "Kiss my daughter, too, sir," is the reply.

THE PRAGMATIC OF PARODY.—The petitioners for pardons in America meet with various luck. Mr. F. B. Carpenter, the artist, vouches for the truth of an account he gives of the success of a young woman in obtaining from the late President a pardon for her only brother, a foreigner, who had enlisted, and been induced by bad company to desert, was retaken, and was sentenced to be shot. She had waited in vain for two whole days in hopes of being admitted to the presence of the President, when she accidentally came under the notice of a gentleman who had a special appointment at the White House, and who, hearing of her story, and perceiving the urgency of the case, took her in with him. Mr. Lincoln read her petition, studied the expression of her countenance, and then, as his eye fell on her scanty but neat dress, he exclaimed, "My poor girl, you have come here with no governor, or senator, or member of Congress to compare your cause; you mean nothing and truthful, and you don't wear hoops, and I'll be whipped but I will pardon your brother."

THE CHEMISTRY OF WOOL, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

(From the Mark Lane Express, August 28.)

At the dinner of the committee and judges, at the Highland and Agricultural Society, at Inverness, Professor Anderson delivered a lecture on this subject before a numerous auditory.

Professor Anderson said: In addressing you on the present occasion, in the centre of a district in which sheep farming scarcely occupies that position of preponderance which it does in most places, I have endeavoured to select for your consideration a subject bearing more immediately on its staple produce; and the choice has not been unattended with difficulty, for the agricultural questions with which chemistry has been chiefly occupied are exactly those which bear most directly on the operations of tillage, and least on those of the sheep farmer. The complexity of the subject is, however, such that it is not possible to do more than to select a few of the most important questions, and to point out the direction in which the sheep farmer, in common with everyone connected in any way with the practice of agriculture, would do so to a less extent than others, being directly on this particular subject. The great majority of the questions which are of most importance to him are of a kind on which chemistry is incapable of throwing light, and with which, indeed, it has no connection whatever. I may possibly be charged with ignorance on which a knowledge of the principles of chemistry is of no use, and among these I have chosen the chemistry of wool and its management as one likely to possess some interest on the present occasion; and I may possibly be charged with ignorance on which a knowledge of the principles of chemistry is of no use, and among these I have chosen the chemistry of wool and its management as one likely to possess some interest on the present occasion; and I may possibly be charged with ignorance on which a knowledge of the principles of chemistry is of no use, and among these I have chosen the chemistry of wool and its management as one likely to possess some interest on the present occasion.

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Carbon	50.65
Hydrogen	7.00
Nitrogen	17.71
Sulphur	2.31
Oxygen	22.31
	100.00

In composition, therefore, it does not materially differ from the nitrogenous constituents of other parts of the animal body. It is as rich in nitrogen as the gelatine of the bone, and surpasses every other animal substance in the proportion of sulphur it contains. The state in which this sulphur exists in it is peculiar. A very distinguished French chemist, M. Chevreul, supposed that it might be removed from it without injuring the quality of the fibre, but his experiments have proved that he was mistaken. But they show that a portion can be easily extracted, although the remainder resists all agents, except those which completely destroy the fibre. So feebly is part of the sulphur retained, that it is actually expelled when the wool is boiled with water, and even slowly escapes at ordinary temperatures; and this is the reason why metallic, especially silver, articles become black on the surface, when they are left for a long time in contact with it. A portion of the sulphur can be easily removed by alkalis, and a part resists their action, and from this difference in the condition in which it is present it is not improbable that the fibre of wool is composed of two different compounds, but chemists have not yet succeeded in devising a method by which they can be separated. This opinion derives support from the fact that the quantity of sulphur in different samples of wool, and appears to depend on its quality. It has been found to vary from 3.4 per cent. down to 1.89, and one observer has even found as little as 0.89, although this result appears to be doubtful. The large soap, which is used in the process of scouring the wool of a particular breed which feeds on moorland in Germany, and which is extremely coarse and inferior in quality, while the lowest was found a particularly fine wool. The quantity in ordinary wools varies from 3.4 per cent. to 2 per cent. and is found in several samples of English wool, though the experimenter unfortunately failed to specify the breeds. The "yolk," as it is called, which is mixed with the wool in the fleece, is still more complicated in its nature, and is a mixture of a great variety of substances secreted by the oil and sweat glands of the skin. The proportion found in the fleece varies very greatly, sometimes amounting to nearly half the weight of the fleece, though in general it does not exceed 25 per cent. In one instance examined by Chevreul the wool contained only 31 per cent. of pure fibre, but the loss in this case included 25 per cent. of earthy matter adhering to the fibre, but even when the yolk is removed, the quantity exceeds half the weight. It appears that the yolk is largest in the finer varieties of wool, but upon this point there appears to be considerable room for further inquiry. The nature of the yolk was first examined in the out of the last century by Vanquelin.

Before his time it had usually been considered to be of a fatty nature, but he showed that it was principally composed of a soap containing potash as its base, some carbonate of potash, small quantities of some other salts of potash, and a small quantity of soda. More recently Chevreul examined the yolk, and found it to contain, in addition to these substances, two peculiar substances of a fatty nature, but differing from ordinary fatty acids, being incapable of forming soaps with alkalis, but which when mixed with water, and particularly studied since his time. When wool is immersed in water, a portion of the yolk, consisting of the matters exuded by the glands, rapidly dissolves, and the wool takes up a rich solution of potash, and has to some extent the qualities of a soap. As this accumulates in the water it acquires a powerful detergent property, and causes the fatty matters of the wool, which are themselves insoluble in water, to be removed from the wool by the action of the soap. The yolk is also removed from the wool by the action of a strong alkali, and is found to contain, in addition to these substances, two peculiar substances of a fatty nature, but differing from ordinary fatty acids, being incapable of forming soaps with alkalis, but which when mixed with water, and particularly studied since his time. When wool is immersed in water, a portion of the yolk, consisting of the matters exuded by the glands, rapidly dissolves, and the wool takes up a rich solution of potash, and has to some extent the qualities of a soap. As this accumulates in the water it acquires a powerful detergent property, and causes the fatty matters of the wool, which are themselves insoluble in water, to be removed from the wool by the action of the soap. 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SALES BY AUCTION.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harnesses, Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, on MONDAY next.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Sydney Burdick, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on MONDAY next, the 4th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock, 112 head of fat cattle.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c. At his Auction Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows, calves, pigs, and other farm produce; at half-past 2 o'clock, a large quantity of assembled fruit.

Hay, straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Upcountry hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.

Terms, cash.

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Terms, cash.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, wool, &c. At 10 o'clock, At Messrs. W. H. Macdonald and Co.'s depot, Farm and live stock, poultry, milk cows, &c. at 11 o'clock.

Weekly Produce Sale.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, wool, &c. At 10 o'clock, At Messrs. W. H. Macdonald and Co.'s depot, Farm and live stock, poultry, milk cows, &c. at 11 o'clock.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 1st December, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Cattle, horses, &c.

And at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter past 2 o'clock precisely.

52 bales wool, 3000 sheepskins.

Terms, cash.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Friday, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, 50 bales wool.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 1st December, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Cattle, horses, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Friday, 1st December, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, 300 bales wool, 6000 sheepskins.

And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on the same day, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Cattle, horses, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 1st December, at 12 o'clock precisely, 400 bales wool, 931 hides, Horses, bones, &c.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, 1st December, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, 150 bales wool, 4000 sheepskins.

Weekly Wool Sale.

H. R. REID will sell by auction, at the Public Wool Sale, Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, 74 bales wool, 3 lots sheepskins.

By Virtue of Bill of Sale.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock, at his rooms, 141, King-street, Crystallized sugar, tea, oil, and groceries, &c. Household furniture, consisting of wooden bedsteads, chairs, tables, chest drawers, and office.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Moore.

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THIS DAY, 1st December, 1886.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Round dishes, plates, dippers, prospecting pans, frying pans, and pick handles, manopans, beams and scales, flooring boards, screws, strainers, spike nails, screw augers, lathe nails, &c. Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 1st December, 1886.

Great Auction Sale of ASSORTED BATHINGWARE, REST CUT GLASSWARE. Now landing ex Castlemaine.

To the Warehouse Dealers To Buyers for the Interior To Shipowners, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st December, 1886, at 11 o'clock, 50 packages of ASSORTED BATHINGWARE, TOILETTE SETS—lino, hawthorn, Athens, unique, cups and saucers—lino, strychn, celina, vine, dinner services—Pheasant, blue lino, W. and G. R. 90. King-street, and Windsor.

Breakfast sets, blue, white, sugar, covered dishes, jugs, plates, egg cups, milk jugs, dishes.

REST CUT GLASS WARE.

Wines, tubblers, decanters, &c.

20 packages of CHINA. Breakfast sets, blue, white, sugar, covered dishes, jugs, plates, egg cups, milk jugs, dishes. Dishes, W. and G. R. 90. &c. &c. PARIAN VASES. 2 packages of Parian vases. Terms at sale.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, December 1st, at 2 o'clock, The stock-in-trade of a general dealer retiring from business, comprising 5 cases of cut. of assorted soap, plated candlesticks, scales, weights, tinware, and bedding; a quantity of household articles, and bedding; wickerwork and sets, glass and silver, clocks, pictures, tables, chairs, pianos and crockeryware, drawers, knives and forks, pots, kettles, superior large cooking stoves, &c. Terms, cash. No reserve.

Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY, the 1st December, punctually at 3 o'clock. The Valuable Law Library and Office Furniture of the late HERMAN MILFORD, Esq.

MR. ROBERT MUIR has been favoured with instructions from the Executor to sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Elizabeth-street North, THIS DAY, the 1st December, precisely at 3 o'clock, The above.

N.B.—Catalogues issued this day, Wednesday.

On FRIDAY, December 1st, at half-past 10 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

On account of whom it may concern. To Saddlers, Storekeepers, Gunsmiths, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

20 Superior London-made Brass-mounted Long Rifles with Steel Bayonets, complete. 20 London-made Steel-mounted Rifles, with Steel Bayonets. 5 Five-shot Revolvers, in walnut cases. 10 Bar-lock Double Guns. 10 Dittos, extra super. 6 All-overs Hopkin Ladies' Side-saddles. 1 Case Boxwood Rides, Watch-keys, Spectacles, &c. &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, December 1st, at half-past 10 o'clock, The above.

Without reserve. Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, December 1st, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Allowen Hopkins Saddles Superior Double Guns Colt's Revolvers Rides with Bayonets &c. &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from T. de K. Bilymore, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, December 4, at 11 o'clock, The whole of his valuable and well-assorted library of valuable works (prior to his departure for the interior).

Catalogues will be issued.

On WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Librarians, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock, The library of his Honor the late Mr. Justice Wills.

Full particulars will be published.

On SATURDAY, December 2nd, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock, The library of his Honor the late Mr. Justice Wills.

Full particulars will be published.

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Full particulars will be published.

On SATURDAY, December 2nd, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

Ex Castlemaine, now landing.

For positive Unreserved Sale. Boots and Shoes Boots and Shoes Boots and Shoes.

From the favourite manufacturer, Louis Leeborg.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Buyers for the Interior, Storekeepers, and others.

MONDAY, December 4th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. M. A. Worme and Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, MONDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock, 75 packages boots and shoes, comprising a choice assortment of men's, women's, and children's goods, all suitable for the season.

No reserve. Terms, liberal, at sale.

The special attention of the trade is directed to this sale; the auctioneer's instructions are to sell every package to the highest bidder.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries Orlans's Stores Candles Cheese, &c. &c.

To Grocers To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 278, George-street, on FRIDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock, Several parcels of the above.

Further particulars in a future issue.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO! NEGROHEAD and CAVERNDISH TOBACCO AROMATIC TOBACCO MANILA and HAVANAH CIGARS.

Preliminary Notice.

Very Extensive and Highly Important Sale. At the Australian Bond, MONDAY, 4th December.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at Gilchrist's Bond, on MONDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock, Large parcels of American negrohead, cavendish, and Manila and Havannah cigars.

Particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern. Dark Brandy ex Bulkheads Whisky ex Alibon.

For Positive and Unreserved Auction Sale, at Gilchrist's Bond, MONDAY, 4th December.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at Gilchrist's Bond, on MONDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock, Large parcels of American negrohead, cavendish, and Manila and Havannah cigars.

Particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Large and Important Auction Sale of Tea, Sugar, Groceries, Orlans's Stores Flour, Woolpacks, &c.

TUESDAY, 5th December.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, 9th December, at 11 o'clock, Large parcels of choice new tea, sugars, groceries, oilmen's stores, and sundries.

Terms at sale.

The wreck of the Brig WILLIAM HILL. For SALE by auction, FRIDAY MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock, The wreck of the brig William Hill, as it lies off North Head.

Terms, cash.

ROCKHAMPTON. For Positive Sale, by Order of the Mortgagee, the Stations of Heathcote, Adder Creek, Angliers, and Woodhill.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 19th December.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed by the mortgagee to submit to auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 19th December, at 11 o'clock, The well-known stations, Heathcote, Adder Creek, Angliers, and Woodhill.

Abundantly watered in all seasons, and on which are now pasturing stock, as per return, dated 8th September, 1885.

On WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Bookkeepers, Librarians, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from T. de K. Bilymore, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, December 4, at 11 o'clock, The whole of his valuable and well-assorted library of valuable works (prior to his departure for the interior).

Catalogues will be issued.

On WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Librarians, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock, The library of his Honor the late Mr. Justice Wills.

Full particulars will be published.

On SATURDAY, December 2nd, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock, The library of his Honor the late Mr. Justice Wills.

Full particulars will be published.

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Full particulars will be published.

On SATURDAY, December 2nd, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

FRIDAY, 1st December.

By order of the Trustees in the Assigned Estate of George Neal, Balmain. To Ironmongers To Oil and Colourmen To Dealers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees in the assigned Estate of George Neal to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock, The entire stock-in-trade on the above estate, comprising Carriage and door mats, Carpets, and door mats, Electroplated ware, cutlery, Holloware, well and galvanised iron buckets, Grates and registers, and a large quantity of hardware, including Spades, shovels, and picks, Brooms, scrubbing brushes, Knife blades, saws, and tools, Coal scutes and scoops, bath-weights, Fenders, sledge hammers, Furnace doors, drain gratings, Garden rollers, hoes, and spades, Adze-pieces, mallets, and stamming mallets, Chisels, screw, lathe, lathe chucks, Hole, bell-pulls, hammers, Saws, compasses, planes, Hoes, lamps, file, tacks, Avery's scales and weights, Bedsteads, nursery guards, Carpentering tools, wedges, Trivets, brick and barrow wheels, Washers, and a large quantity of sundries, including Oil vats, painted oil show cases, Stockholm tar, varnish, Oils, white and black, blue, and red paints, Emerald green, iron blue, Amber, ultramarine blue, Prussian blue, &c. &c.

And every requisite for conducting a large ironmongery business. The above will be sold without the slightest reserve.

MONDAY, December 11th.

On the premises recently occupied by Mr. J. Mailer, George-street. Papers, Stationery, and Account Books.

Preliminary Notice.

www.nla.gov.au/nla.news-page147